



The role of the USDA-ARS

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The following statement is an explanation of the effects of Division G, which makes appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, and related agencies for fiscal year 2016. Report language contained in House Re-

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The agreement provides \$1,072,675,000 for Management of Lands and Resources. In addition to the funding allocation table at the end of this explanatory statement, the agreement includes the following instructions:

wildfire. The Bureau also is directed to follow the directive herein for the Forest Service regarding bighorn sheep conservation.

Bighorn Sheep Conservation.—In order to ensure the Nation does not lose its domestic sheep industry or bighorn sheep conservation legacy, the Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall implement a variety of solutions, including the following directives: The agencies are directed to complete risk of contact analyses using appropriate data sources, such as from the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and to share the findings with the public. The Service is expected to engage the Agricultural Research Service to ensure the best scientific understanding of where disease transmission occurs and the degree of that risk and to assist the Forest Service with identifying all allotments that are suitable for sheep grazing. The Service and Bureau of

Land Management also are directed to identify and implement actions to resolve issues on allotments with a high risk of disease transmission, including, if agreeable to the directly affected stakeholders, the relocation of domestic sheep to allotments with a low risk, pending any site-specific environmental analysis. Together, the agencies are encouraged to convene a meeting of stakeholders interested in collaborating on strategies and solutions to address the risk of disease transmission and to report to the Committees on implementation of these directives within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

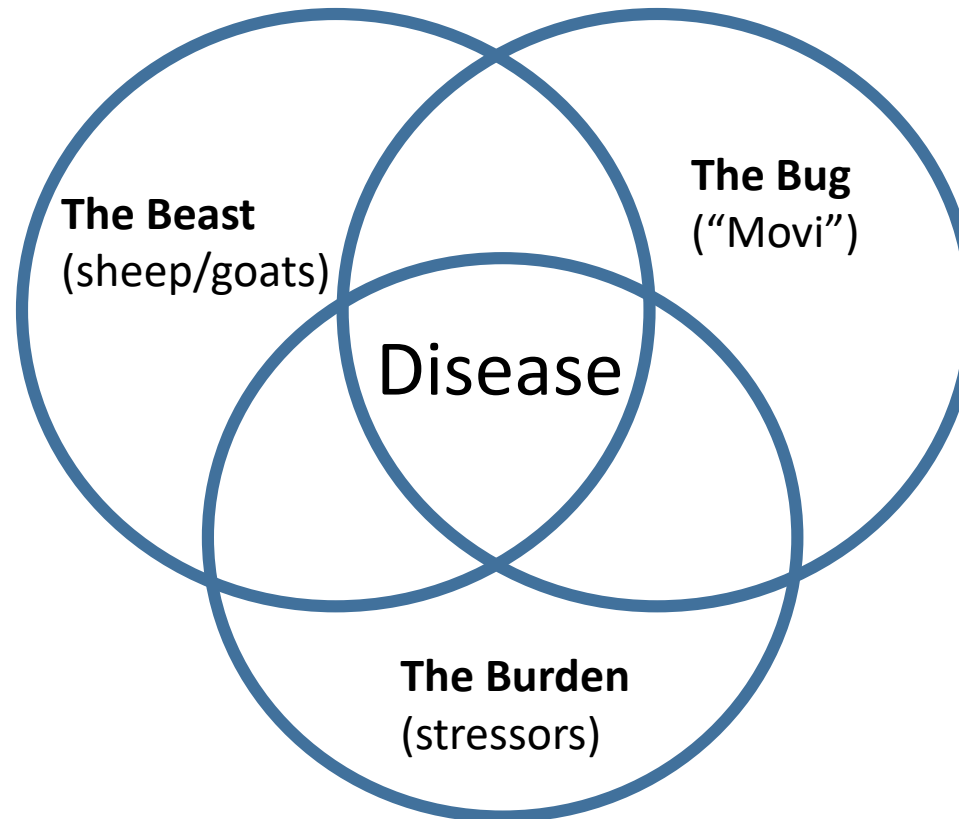
ADRU-ARS-USDA looks forward to continued and new interactions and collaborative efforts to fulfill that set forth in these appropriations.

The etiology of pneumonia in lambs is considered to be extremely complex and relates to synergistic effects of both management practices and infectious agents. A wide variety of microorganisms have been recovered from the respiratory tract of pneumonic sheep (Stevenson, 1969) but the etiological significance of many of them is in doubt. *Pasteurella* sp. and mycoplasmas were the most common organisms isolated from pneumonic as well as normal sheep. Challenge experiments indicated that these organisms alone have limited ability to induce pneumonia and require predisposing factors.

Excerpt from "Respiratory infection of lambs with *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae*"
(dissertation author: Mumtaz Ahmad Khan, Iowa State University)

The foundation of infectious disease

Diseases are not “transmitted”, infectious agents are transmitted
Disease is the outcome of transmission and is dependent on.....



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